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AMUSEMENTS.

COOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Katie Putnam, "Little Barefoot."

MCIVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Hamlet."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Moore street, corner Dearborn. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the March Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the Chapter, William B. WILKINSON, Secretary.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 25, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at \$33.

The Common Council has entered upon the canvass of the vote cast at the late municipal election, which will probably be completed this evening at the adjourned meeting. No disposition is shown by the retiring Aldermen to unreasonably postpone the induction of their successors.

The announcement yesterday of the suspension of the City National Bank of Chicago produced a temporary excitement in commercial circles, but nothing which could be regarded as more than a financial jitters. Confidence is felt that the losses will fall mainly upon the stockholders, and that the resources of the bank are sufficient to pay dividends nearly, if not quite, in full.

BELKNAP's final rejoinder to the replication of the House managers of the impeachment proceedings set up a curious plea to the effect that his resignation as Secretary of War was in pursuance of an agreement or pledge on the part of CZARTORYSKI, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, that if BELKNAP would resign no impeachment proceedings would be instituted. This agreement, it is urged, should estop the House from prosecuting the impeachment.

The newspaper troubles at Minneapolis still continue. The unwise St. Paul people have got their property in their own hands at last by means of an injunction, and publish the Minneapolis Tribune this morning, but all yesterday hired persons tramped in the streets, blowing through the mellow horn their pensive souls, and trumpeting the popular indignation. Last night a mass meeting was held, and the municipal heart is now fired with the ugly resolve to go without news rather than accept it at the hands of the Philistines.

The County Board has voted to advertise for proposals for the publication of the delinquent tax-list, instead of awarding the job as a sort of gift to some favored newspaper, as has been the practice heretofore. The plan is a good one, and will doubtless result in a saving to the tax-payers; but why stop with the tax-list, and why not include the publication of the proceedings of the Board of assessors? Why does the gentle and incorruptible McCAFFREY single out the Post and Mail as the organ of the Board to print the proceedings without competition? This is not the only paper that has stood by the bremers and rings through thick and thin. Give the rest of the apologists for corruption a chance.

The suspension of Messrs. SCHROEDER, LINDNER & CO., of Milwaukee, is undoubtedly a direct consequence of the wheat-corner which that firm engineered in the latter part of last year. They controlled the Milwaukee market, and put up the price so high as to draw in upon them vast quantities of the grain, which, at the winding up of the corner, was left on their hands. They "carried it" through the winter, hoping to find a higher market for it this spring, but failed to discover it. The corner excitement enabled many farmers to obtain much better prices for their wheat than they could otherwise have done, but the cornering firm was swamped ultimately by the transaction. This is the natural outcome of nineteen out of every twenty corners in produce, and it is surprising that men can yet be found hardy enough to attempt the operation.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department has, after a thorough investigation, concluded, that Mr. JEWELL knows how to keep a Post-Office and manage the business of mail transportation the total of the Mississippi River at least. Somehow the credulous Democracy had learned through a disappointed contractor, whose failure to impose upon the Department had greatly affected his sincerity, that the three great lines from Chicago to Omaha—the Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Rock Island—had been paid mostly for doing the same service, the alleged scheme being simply that of alternating, one road carrying the mails one month, the other another, and so on by regular rounds. After hearing much testimony and reading stacks of documents in the Department, it has been discovered that some one has exaggerated, to a mild term, as to how much the Department records in this respect fail to give over a hint of any fraudulent transactions. What windmill will the Quixotic Committees waste their prowess upon next?

The Chicago produce markets were unsettled yesterday by the fine weather, and news of outside failures. Meats were active and 20¢/lb. per lb. lower, closing at \$21.65 for May and \$21.30 for June. Lard was less active and 5¢/lb. per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$13.27 for May and \$13.45 for June. Meats were in moderate demand and easy, at 8¢/lb. for boxed shoulders, 12¢/lb. for short ribs, and 12¢/lb. for short clear. Highwines were quiet and firm, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and 1¢/lb. lower, closing at \$1.01 for regular and \$1.02 for soft. Corn was active and 1¢/lb. lower, closing at 8¢/lb. April and 8¢/lb. for May. Oats were

quiet and 1¢/lb. lower, closing at 32¢/lb. for May and 32¢/lb. for June. Lye was dull at 6¢c. Barley was more active and 1¢/lb. lower, closing at 30¢/lb. for May and 30¢/lb. for June. Hogs were in good demand, and prices were firm, sales making at \$7.06/100 lb. for corn-fed, prime. Cattle were inactive and weak. Sheep were nominally steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.62 in greenbacks at the close.

Mr. BLAINE yesterday obtained the floor for the purpose of making his statement in explanation and denial of the numerous allegations and charges which have gained publicity of late. He was listened to with profound attention, and the full report of his speech which we print this morning will be read with absorbing interest throughout the nation. The address was a masterly defense, denial, and explanation, and it is said, carried conviction of its truth to the minds of those who heard it. It explains satisfactorily the circumstances under which Mr. BLAINE became the owner of certain Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad bonds; it denies the assertion that he received \$61,000 or any other sum from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that he ever sold any bonds or received any money from the Atlantic & Pacific or the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads. This is comprehensive so far as it extends, but it hardly covers the whole ground. No allusion is made to Mr. HARRISON's action in laying the master of the \$64,000 before the Government Director; there is no statement from the Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, a Government Director, to show that Mr. BLAINE's name was not connected with that transaction by rumor or by testimony in the investigation that was held; more important still, in testimony or explanation from any officer of the Union Pacific Railroad throwing any light upon the master of the payment of \$64,000 which Mr. HARRISON insisted upon inquiring into. It would have greatly strengthened Mr. BLAINE's explanation and denial if he could have submitted facts showing precisely to whom and for what purpose the sum of \$64,000 was paid for some worthless Arkansas railroad bonds, and it is to be regretted that Mr. BLAINE did not supply the missing link.

CAULFIELD'S MARE'S NEST.  
Now that the evidence begins to come out in the matter of the corruption in which BARTLEY CAULFIELD recently captured the President, and which he has spread abroad with such circumstantiality and exaggeration through the Democratic newspapers, the real merits of the matter appear and show that it hinges upon the fact that a Republican Administration "unearthed" the most atrocious corruptions the country has ever known.

The story of the corruption may be briefly told, and will be of interest. In 1868, President GRANT was in the very height of his popularity, and the Republican party more powerful than it had ever been before. It had commanded itself to the whole country by its suppression of the Rebellion, by its work of reconstruction, and by the passage of the constitutional amendments, and, to the utter astonishment of the nation, GRANT was defeated in New York by 12,000 majority. The country districts had given him the overwhelming majority in the county, in addition to the Board of fifteen Commissioners, makes the second class. San Francisco does not appear in the table.

ABOLISHING TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.  
In Sunday's Tribune was a communication from Mr. R. E. DAVENPORT on the subject of abolishing township organization. The writer takes a mistaken view of the subject. He assumes that if township organization be abolished in Cook County, that such abolition carries with it the present County Board, and necessitates the election of a new Board of three Commissioners, makes the Treasurer Assessor, and the Sheriff Collector, etc., etc.

The Constitution has made special provision for the government of Cook County, which government is different from that of all other counties, whether under or not under township organization. It is a class of counties of itself. The Constitution provides that the affairs of Cook County shall be governed by a Board of fifteen Commissioners. When this was adopted, the old machinery of township organization was in force, and the Legislature provided only for so much of the change as substituted the County Board for the Board of Supervisors. The vote this fall to abolish township organization will have the effect only of getting rid of the remainder of the township machinery. It will then remain for the Legislature to provide such machinery for the government of the county, in addition to the Board of fifteen Commissioners, as may be considered advisable.

The Citizens' Association, through its counsel, framed a bill for this purpose at the last session of the Legislature, which provided for the election of a County Assessor, and making the Treasurer, as now, the Collector. But this bill was choked off and defeated through the influence of two agents—the Town Boards, which were then standing an aggregate of \$100,000 a year, and the Park Commissioners of the North and West Towns. The town officers were of course the class of men who control primary meetings, nominating conventions, and who staffed ballot-boxes. The average political meeting, it is well known, is a coup d'etat. The object of the law, therefore, was good, and the expenditures under it were warranted and lawful. In carrying out the provisions of the law, therefore, it was to be expected that the bill would be passed.

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The NEEDS OF SILVER DOLLARS.  
The new coinage of the United States has been gratefully received by the American people. At least one-third of the people have attained adult age since silver disappeared from circulation. Gold coinage has been far more familiar in business than silver during the last fifteen years. The substitution of silver for the fractional currency will prove of great benefit, provided that the policy thus happily begun shall be maintained. The silver coinage is a curiosity, in one sense, to thousands. As it becomes distributed there will be a large amount of it put away in small sums, and not paid out again until the last fractional note has disappeared. The highest sum of fractional currency outstanding at any one time was forty-six millions of dollars, and this includes all of that currency which has been lost and destroyed since the first issue in 1862 and 1863. But the demand for small silver will far exceed that which has ever existed for the fractional currency. It will require nearly twice as much silver, because a large proportion of the latter will be hoarded and put aside, until it has been issued in such large sums as to have the effect only of getting rid of the remainder of the township machinery. It will then remain for the Legislature to provide such machinery for the government of the county, in addition to the Board of fifteen Commissioners, as may be considered advisable.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Market Quiet—New York Exchange at Par.

The Produce Markets Active, Generally Weak, and Lower.

Grain and Provisions Unsettled by the Reported Failures.

## FINANCIAL.

The loan market was not disturbed longer than ministered by the failure of the City National Bank, especially in the fact that the application for the same was obtained from the same sources as have been characteristic of the loan market for some time back. The general situation is one of dullness, and of waiting for the resumption of the country roads. These are drying rapidly, and an improvement in collection and in the amount of呆呆 is daily to be expected. As the failure is the latest upon the banks, it is sufficient to give employment to their funds, leaving but a small surplus for the accommodation of outside borrowers.

Rates of interest are 8½ per cent, with occasional concessions to desirable outside borrowers. On the streets business is dull. Funds are in ample supply. Rates are 7½ per cent.

New York exchange was sold at par to 1½ premium per \$1,000 between banks.

The current market is restricted.

The clearing is \$2,000,000.

NOT THE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

The failure of the City National Bank, which has no connection with the City Savings Bank, which has no connection of any kind with the broken institution.

NOT THE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the order received at the Sub-Treasury not to be drawn for any person or firm for \$100 in fractional currency has checked the supply of silver. Some of the banks have issued the following circular to their correspondents:

CHICAGO, April 21.—"Our Correspondents: Since our last circular relating to silver coin, the Sub-Treasury has received orders not to pay out such coin to any individual, firm, or corporation. We are therefore, on behalf of all, to call all of our service to communicate with this money, and to forward it to the Sub-Treasury, it is necessary for you to forward fraction currency in sums of \$10 or less to George S. Bangs, Assistant Treasurer, or to the Sub-Treasury, or to the Comptroller, or you can forward such currency in any sum to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., or to the Sub-Treasury, or to the Comptroller, by express, or otherwise as you may direct. Amounts may have shipped to us under the terms of our contracts, and, as soon as returns are received, will be forwarded to you, subject to the incidental expenses of such transmission."

The demand for silver is large, and it is possible that it may soon be at a premium. The New York Journal of Commerce thinks if man discovered a little gold in the United States silver in New York, it would be of great value.

In the list of sub-treasuries the necessary in this city does not include the new 20-cent pieces, so far at least as the general public are concerned.

Funds are in ample supply, and the coin and currency, and were selling them yesterday over the counter at 2 per cent premium.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 6s of '81—12½.

8s of '80—12½.

8s of '79—January and July—12½.

8s of '78—January and July—12½.

8s of '77—January and July—12½.

United States now 6s of '81—11½.

United States 6s of '80—11½.

COLD AND GREENBACK.

Gold was 12½ to 14½.

Greenbacks were 80¢ to 85¢ on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Thirty days, Sight.

France—France—\$165.

Germany—Germany—\$165.

Holland—Holland—\$165.

Sweden, etc.—Sweden, etc.—\$165.

Austria—Austria—\$165.

LONDON STOCKS.

At the Provincial, City, and Stock Exchange, the following bids were made:

First National Bank.

Third National Bank.

Union National Bank.

Corn Exchange—National.

Markets—Markets—\$165.

Commercial National Bank.

Northwestern National Bank.

Horn National Bank.

National Bank of Commerce.

National Bank of Illinois.

Gulf and Western Bank.

Habersham Bank.

Hartford Bank.



